Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL. VIII. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1808. [No. 2343.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at
ROBERT GRAY's BOOK-STORE,
KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

The Revised Code, Volume II.

Containing a collection of all such Laws of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have passed since the session, 1801.

Price, neatly bound and lettered, $6.

ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mother and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs Opie—*Price* $1 75, *in boards.*

THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards, 50 cents.*

October 11

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:

Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;
3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE.

On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler, from Newport, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf—

A quantity of excellent Rhode-Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider, Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—Apply on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

November 2.

FOR SALE,
40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very large,
Womens and Misses Morocco and Leather do.
Boys coarse and fine do.
Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all sizes.
A quantity of CHEESE that he can recommend.
Table FISH.
New England CIDER in barrels.
2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.
CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTATOES in bbls
And other articles as usual.

Thomas Patton.

November 15 7t

The Subscriber has on hand,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.
4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. 4/4
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS
ALSO, ON HAND,
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhds Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19. d

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeably to the [illegible] gress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, & Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c

April 7. d

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN,* in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby.* He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union:* and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. 6tf

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experiences of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 *dollar.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement.* We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

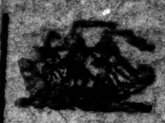
October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER,* who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.

October 13.



For Boston,
The Brig
SAMPSON,
Capt. *Godfrey;*

Will sail in three days—will take in freight [excepting corn and flour] on very low terms. Apply to the Master on board at Miller's wharf, or to

Lawrason and Fowle.

November 26. 3t

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES for which CASH and a liberal price will be given. Apply at the
Indian Queen Tavern.

November 28. 6t

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
60 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

NEW MILINERY STORE.

MRS. LEWIS,
Has just received an elegant assortment of
MILINARY,
Consisting of
BONNETS, Caps, Head Dresses, Gold and Pearl Turbans, of the latest fashions from England and France—also superb Trimings, Laces, and one hundred fine Straw Bonnets, of various shapes, with a variety of *Fancy Goods,* which will be sold on moderate terms, at her store, on King street, a few doors above the Washington Tavern.

☞ Ladies Dresses and Pelices made in the modern fashion, and materials furnished if required

November 25. 4t

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William N. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said *William N. Mills,* in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, *Trustee.*

November 18. 3tawts

FOR SALE,
The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,
Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27, 2aw3m

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the National Intelligencer.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF THE 7th INSTANT.

[CONTINUED.]

COPIES AND EXTRACTS

Of Letters from Mr. Pinkney, to Mr. Madison, with enclosures.

Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Canning.

Great Cumberland Place,
February 23, 1808.

Mr. Pinkney presents his compliments to his excellency Mr. Canning, and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his note of yesterday, relative to an alteration on the subject of cotton, in the legislative regulations, by which the late orders in council are intended to be carried into execution, which Mr. Pinkney will hasten to transmit to his government.

Mr. Pinkney requests Mr. Canning to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison.

LONDON, *May* 9, 1808.

"I had a conversation with Mr. Canning on Friday last, in consequence of the arrival of the Osage.

"As it was obviously expected that I should seek an interview with him, I went to Downing street on the 5th with that object. He had been indisposed, and was not at the office; but in answer to a note which I sent him in the evening, he asked to see me next day at his house in Bruton street.

"The Osage had for some time been looked for with considerable anxiety, and the government had apparently anticipated a communication (and perhaps a proposal) of some importance from me, as soon as my dispatches should be received. As I had in fact no communication to make, it seemed to be proper that I should render the disappointment of as little moment as possible, by the manner of announcing it, without, however, putting any thing to hazard by an indiscreet manifestation of unnecessary solicitude.

"The [illegible] requisite to say on this occasion, appeared to be very well received; and if any disagreeable impression was left on the mind of Mr. Canning, it certainly was not visible. A feeling of regret was perhaps perceptible, and a hope was intimated that the time was not far distant when I should be enabled to do what at present was out of my power; but nothing occurred which could be construed into a symptom of impatience, jealousy, or dissatisfaction. There was undoubtedly no real ground for any thing of this sort; but it was, notwithstanding, quite possible that the importance which it had become a habit to attach to the arrival of the Osage, from circumstances principally accidental, might have produced a disposition to think otherwise.

"I thought it advisable to make use of this opportunity (although the topic was in many views more delicate than it had been) to suggest the propriety of yielding, as the moment was sufficiently favorable to such a course, upon the subject of the late orders in council, of which I had seen nothing to change my original opinion. There was reason to apprehend, however, that it might be worse than useless to press the suggestion, upon my own authority merely, while I could say nothing of the French decrees; and accordingly I forbore to do so.

"An idea has evidently gone forth since the Osage arrived, founded upon rumors of a doubtful description, that our relations with France have grown to be extremely precarious, and that we are consequently about to come to an understanding of a very friendly kind with Great Britain. It is not improbable that the government has, in some degree at least, adopted this idea.

"I have the honor to enclose a copy of a notification, recently received from Mr. Canning, of the blockade of Copenhagen, and of the other ports in the Island of Zealand, which I have caused to be communicated in the usual manner to our consuls and citizens."

"There being no particular inducement for detaining the Osage, lieut. Lewis, who will be charged with my letters, will leave town the day after to-morrow, and the ship will sail as soon after he reaches Falmouth as possible."

[*To be continued.*]

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

MONDAY, *November* 21.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. *Bradley* moved the postponement of the further consideration of the subject till to-morrow. A committee had been appointed by the house on this subject, and the present agitation of the subject must paralise the proceedings of the committee, if not operate against its total dissolution.

Mr. *Hillhouse* said that he had no objection that the subject should be postponed till to-morrow, but the reason the gentleman had given for it was a very extraordinary one, for when an objection had been made to the appointment of this committee it had been answered that its appointment would not at all interfere with his [Mr. H's] resolution; upon which ground no opposition had been made to the appointment of a committee.

Mr. *Pope* said it had been his opinion this morning that this resolution should have been referred to that committee, but after what had been said it was his wish that some commercial gentlemen, whose knowledge of commercial subjects would enable him to explore the wide field taken by the gentleman from Connecticut, would have answered him. He had hoped at this session, after the presidential election was decided, that all would have dismounted from their political hobbies, that they would have been all federalists, all republicans—all Americans. When they saw the ocean swarming with pirates, and commerce almost annihilated, he had hoped that the demon of party spirit would not have reared its head within these walls, but that they would all have mingled opinions and consult the common good. He had heretofore been often charmed with the matter of fact argument of the gentleman from Connecticut; but on this day the gentleman had resorted to arguments from newspapers, and revived all the old story of French influence, in the same breath in which he begged them to discard all party feelings and discuss with candor. The gentleman had gone into a wide field which Mr. P. said he would not now explore, but begged time till to-morrow, when he would endeavor to shew to the nation & to the world that the arguments used by the gentleman in favor of his resolution were most weighty against it. If patriotism had departed the land, if the streams of foreign corruption had flowed so far that the people were ready to rise in opposition to their government, it was indeed time that foreign intercourse should cease. If the spirit of '76 were no more, if the spirit of commercial speculation had surmounted all patriotism—if this was the melancholy situation of the U. States, it was time to redeem the people from this degeneracy, to regenerate them, to cause them to be born again of the spirit of '76. But he believed he should be able to shew that the proposition of the gentleman from Connecticut hardly merited the respect or serious consideration of this honorable body. Mr. P. said he had expected, that in advocating his resolution, the gentleman would have told the senate that we should go to war with Great Britain and France; that he would have risen with patriotic indignation and have called for a more efficient measure. But to his surprise the gentleman had risen, and with the utmost *sang froid* told them, let your ships go out; all's well; and nothing to be apprehended. Mr. P. said he would not go into the subject at this moment; he had but risen to express his feelings on the occasion. He wished the subject postponed the more, because he wished to consult a document just laid on their table, to see how the memorials presented a short time ago from those whose cause the gentleman from Connecticut undertook to advocate, accorded with the sentiments he had this day expressed for them.

Mr. *Hillhouse* said he should have been much gratified if the gentleman from Kentucky had confined his remarks to argument without making a personal attack on him. Mr. H. said he had arraigned no party, charged none with party views or corruption. He could not see where the gentleman found ground for personality; for Mr. H. said he never did use it himself, nor ever would.

Mr. *Lloyd* said as this was an exceedingly interesting subject, and had been ten days before the house, and put off with as much civility as possible to accommodate gentlemen, he wished that the subject might progress in regular discussion, not expecting, however, that it would be decided to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. *S. Smith* said that if the hon. gentleman last up had a design to give a view of the subject, such as it deserved, he should be glad to hear him. The gentleman was capable of giving a correct view of the subject, and perhaps had prepared his mind on it. Mr. S. confessed his own negligence in not being prepared; but if the gentleman from Massachusetts would give a commercial view of the subject, he hoped the gentleman from Vermont would withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Lloyd* said that this was so interesting a subject that he could not be silent on it. Whether he should give that chaste view of the subject of which the gentleman from Maryland was capable, he could not say. If the Senate would indulge him, however, he would express those ideas which immediately occurred to him on the subject,

Mr. *Bradley* withdrew his motion for postponement.

Mr. *Lloyd* said he considered the subject now under discussion as one of the most important which had occurred since the adoption of the constitution. He considered it as deeply implicating the commerce of our country—a commerce, which had afforded employment to nearly a million and a half of tonnage; which had afforded sustenance to many thousands of citizens; which had furnished to the government a great support; which disposed of an amount of exports equal to one hundred millions of dollars, an amount three times as great as was possessed by the greatest commercial nation in the world at the commencement of the present century, an amount of exports equal to that of G. Britain within 15 years of this day—a commerce not to be trifled with, not to be offered up as the victim of fruitless experiment. No doubt it has been much harrassed by the conduct of the two belligerents, but in a very different manner by each.—Look at one contending as if for universal dominion, the other as for her *natale solum*. One professes reluctance at measures which she takes in retaliation on her enemy; the other treats you cavalierly, undertakes to legislate for you, tells you she considers you at war with her enemy, arrests your property and retains it till she knows whether you servilely echo submission to her mandates. No doubt, Mr. L. said, the conduct of the belligerents had caused the embargo; but if it should be found that it was fraught with mischief to ourselves, and productive of no beneficial effects, it ought to be withdrawn.

Mr. L. said he considered the motion as [illegible] subsequent measures might be taken if this passed; and he trusted that gentlemen who advocated a repeal of the embargo, might not be considered as opposed to measures tending to promote the independence of the nation.

He considered this measure in three points of view:

1. Affording protection to our commerce and navigation.

2. As a coercive measure on France and G. Britain.

3. As to its effects present and future on ourselves.

Mr. L. said as to the first point he should make but a few observations. He was not disposed to indulge in retrospections. If the embargo had been a wise and efficient measure, he was willing to leave to those who supported it all the credit to which it would entitle them. With regard to the security afforded our seamen, it had produced an effect precisely contrary to that calculated upon: because it was well known that the seamen were daily leaving the country in great numbers. And as to navigation, it was not very material whether our vessels should have been sunk in the ocean or should rot at our wharves. In the one case they suffered destruction by a *coup-de-grace*; in the other, by long protracted torments.

With regard to its effect on foreign nations, what had been its effect on France?—The gentleman from Connecticut had told them truly that in his expose the French minister calls it a wise measure; and Mr. L. said he had reason to believe that, in a late conversation between Mr. Livingston and the Emperor at Bayonne, the latter had approved it and wished its continuance. So long as Great Britain possessed her extreme preponderance of naval force, she would enjoy commerce; and the emperor would sacrifice his share of our commerce if he could effect the destruction of the much larger and more valuable portion of Great-Britain.

With regard to its effects on Great-Britain, what were they? For two months after its adoption it had been a subject of great alarm there. Engaged in an extensive commerce with this country, prosecuted on liberal terms, she had viewed it with alarm, whether considered as a measure of hostility or as a municipal regulation; and having been taught by her political writers that the West-Indies depended on the United States for support, it had been for two months an object of solicitude. No doubt the ministry had partaken of this feeling. Indeed, so late as June, it had induced our minister to Great Britain to believe, and to make known his belief to this country, that all our differences would be settled. But the evil effects of this measure had been tested, and the British ministers had found that it was a measure which they need not fear. They had found that the West-India merchants were able to raise supplies for themselves. They had also found an unexampled prosperity of their American colonies, Canada and Nova Scotia; that the usual order of things was reversed; that instead of the American merchant making his fortune by British commerce, the British merchant was making his fortune by American commerce. It was well known that immense quantities of produce had been exported in defiance of the laws, which the British merchants, from there being little competition, had bought at a low price; and this process enabled the British merchant, without capital but with extensive credit, to make an immense profit from this trade.

About this time had taken place the revolution in Spain. The British ministry had been too clear sighted not to see their own advantage, and therefore without any sordid stipulations, had made a common cause with her, that, if the Spaniards succeeded, they might get commercial footing in Europe; and whether they succeeded or not, their American colonies would become independent, and rely for protection on the navy of Great Britain. 'Twas then that the embargo had ceased to be a matter of regret. The ministry had conceived correctly that it would not be advantageous to them to have competition, for they knew that the capital and spirit of America would enable her to carry on as extensive a commerce as the British could with Spain and her colonies. Instead of dreading the embargo, they now wished to keep it on. If, instead of having competition in the market, they could keep it to themselves, they certainly would reap a grant of exclusive commercial privileges. This measure would be worth more to them, if kept on for two or three years, than their whole system of navigation laws.

Some gentlemen might argue that Great Britain could be coerced by difficulties among her manufacturers or by a scarcity of harvest. Ever since he had first heard of Great Britain, he had heard of commotions among her manufacturers; but time had dissipated all apprehensions from them.—Suppose, however, for the sake of argument, that we should be enabled to bankrupt her principal manufacturers. Why, in less time than we could make bankrupts of five hundred of her principal manufacturers, we should break at least as many principal merchants in our commercial cities. Suppose by these bankruptcies 50,000 workmen should be thrown out of employment.—These people would not starve, nor would they instantly become nonentities. No; they would be absorbed in the army and navy; and thus, by putting under their complete control 50,000 of the most turbulent citizens, said Mr. L. you add in reality to the strength of that nation, and give her the means of extending and supporting her naval dominion.

As to calculations on the harvest, all calculations of this sort must be idle in the extreme. Gentlemen must be very little acquainted with the situation of the country to entertain them for a moment. Mr. L. said that he found by advices from Great Britain that American flour, after nine months embargo, was selling in G. Britain at 47 shillings per barrel. By the prohibiting of trade to the continent sugar and molases had became a mere drug in Great Britain. The colonial interests, alarmed at this, had applied to Parliament for a bill to substitute sugar and molasses in the place of grain for distilleries, and thus insure a double benefit. This had been opposed by the landed interest on the ground that the introduction into the market of so great a quantity of grain as had formerly been used in manufactures, would reduce its price so much that it would not compensate the farmer for his labor. It had obtained however. Thus it might be seen that they would not starve Great Britain.

It might possibly be suggested that the raising of the embargo would operate no advantage to the United States as respected Spain and Portugal; that this commerce might be considered inconsiderable, and as a trade that would be unjustly prosecuted as respected the different portions of the union. Spain & Portugal were not grain countries, but produced wines, fruits, &c. depending on other countries, among which were the United States, for grain. In their present situation they could get it better

from the United States than elsewhere. In Spain and Portugal, as in other Catholic countries, at certain seasons of the year, their religious creed bade them abstain from flesh, for which they in general substituted fish. This would come from the northern country and the flour from the middle and southern dortion of the union. It was therefore apparent that no commerce could be prosecuted which would benefit the people of the United States so equally.—— And the commerce to those countries consumed about twenty millions of our exports.

The effects of this measure on ourselves gentlemen could best state, as they occurred within the immediate circle of their own knowledge. So far as he had seen, Mr. L. said it was a measure fraught with mischief, breaking down the spirit of the people instead of preserving it; inviting foreign aggression instead of repelling it; bearing hard on the commercial and navigating interest, and exciting opposition which might be attended with disastrous consequences. The human mind was such, that without an absolute conviction of good to result from an oppressive measure, the people would not bear it. You will perceive their disaffection in memorials first, said Mr. L. in public meetings next, until the spark of disaffection is fanned into a flame which may spread wide devastation around, and overturn the liberties of the country. It had not yet come to this pitch and he hoped it would not. He believed there was one mode of preventing of it, and that was by a removal of the embargo. For this as well as many other reasons he felt anxious that the resolution on the table should prevail, and this oppressive measure be removed.

A motion was now made for adjournment and negatived.

(Debate to be continued.)

NEW-YORK, November 25.

Arrived, brig Mary, Fairchild, 28 days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe. Eight days before sailing, the ship Alligator, arrived there from Baltimore, with 1700 barrels of flour, the crew having raised upon the captain two days out and ordered him to Guadaloupe, and going in got ashore, and lost his rudder. Vessels left were reported by the Ann-Louisa. Nov. 1, lat. 22, long. 64, spoke the British ship Queen, from Liverpool for Jamaica.

The following letter from capt. Hamilton, of the Lord Hobart Packet, we received from Halifax by Mr. Howe. Captain H's statement has been submitted to the perusal of commodores Rogers and Decatur, of the navy, who have made the correction which appears in the subjoined note.

HALIFAX, 29*th Oct.* 1808.

Messrs. Lang & Turner,

As many false rumors have gone abroad respecting the stoppage of the Lord Hobart Packet by the Chesapeake frigate, I shall be much obliged to you to publish the following real account of the whole transaction.

I am yours, &c.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

Detention of the British Packet Lord Hobart, by the United States frigate Chesapeake.

The Lord Hobart sailed from N. York the 11th Oct. at 5 P. M. The same day a boat from the Chesapeake frigate boarded her off Staten Island, with an officer on board; the American officer demanded of captain Hamilton if he had a clearance from the Custom-house? Capt. H. replied, that being a government ship, he never cleared from any custom-house; the American officer then demanded to see capt. H's commission; to which captain H. replied, that he could not with propriety shew his commission to any officer acting under a foreign power: the American officer then said that the ship could not be permitted to pass; upon which captain H. answered, that in that case he would come to an anchor, and he immediately ordered the pilot to bring the ship to an anchor, which was instantly done. Capt. Hamilton then left the ship under the command of the master, and went up in his boat to New York, and laid the above statement before his Britannic majesty's consul, col. Barclay; col. Barclay wrote a letter to the captain or commanding officer of the Chesapeake, regretting the detention and unprecedented demand that had been made: the officer commanding on board the Chesapeake said that it exceeded his power to give any answer to the remonstrance of col. Barclay, but that he would immediately forward it to the commander in chief at New York, and would give capt. H. the earliest information of the result of the instructions he should receive. At 9 A. M. Oct. 13th, a boat came along side from the Chesapeake with an officer; the American officer said that the Commodore was satisfied the Lord Hobart was a packet, and that the demand of the commission was waved; but that there was a *suspicion* a large quantity of specie was secreted on board, capt. H. replied, that there certainly was specie on board, but he did not believe more than was sufficient for the expences of the respective owners.*

NOTE.

* The remark made by the officer of the Chesapeake to capt. Hamilton, was, that information had been lodged on board the Chesapeake that a considerable sum of specie was on board the packet—he therefore required of capt. Hamilton and his passengers, a declaration on their honor, whether there was any such sum of specie on board or not. The reply was, that there was not more specie on board than was sufficient to defray their expences.

We understand from Halifax that this transaction has been laid before admiral Warren and sir George Prevost, who have made their respective reports to the British government.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, *November* 28.

Mr. *Nelson* offered a resolution, appointing a committee to enquire what provision ought to be made for infirm and superanuated officers and soldiers, which was adopted.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* asked for the order of the day on the report of the committee of foreign relations, and the report is now reading. 12 o'clock.

I have known a child who had carelessly stumped his own toe against a stone, turn about with the utmost resentment and fury and abuse and beat his companions, as tho' responsible for the injury he had received. Just such is now the situation of our embargo men here. They have fairly broken their own chins against this *strong* measure, and now, instead of applying a plaister to the sore, they fall into a most furious passion and revile and abuse those who cautioned them to beware.

(U. S. Gaz.)

The following sea vessels are now in the port of New-York, viz.

Ships	231
Brigs	130
Schooners	90
Total	451

The tonnage of the above vessels probably amount to 85,000 tons; and would require to navigate them, at least 4700 seamen.

Besides, there are still in the fresh water rivers a great number of vessels of all descriptions, more out of the danger of worms than the above. The whole, however, are rotting.

It may be added, that if the embargo was now raised, there could not be found more than two seamen for each vessel; this useful class of men having deserted their country to earn bread. Let wiser heads calculate on the effects of the embargo in OTHER points of view—all of which will shew, that we live under the WISEST administration in the world!!!

[N. York Gaz.

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTORS.

The hon. Thomas P. Ives, Christopher Fowler, James Rhodes, and Thoms Noyes, Esqrs. have been elected Electors of President and Vice-President from Rhode-Island. The federal majority in this election made throughout the state, and distinctly expressing the opinions of the people, with regard to their political concerns, was near four hundred votes.

The schooner Packet-Ann, Captain Kelly, has arrived at Boston, in 4 days from Halifax. A gentleman, with whom we have conversed, who came passenger in the above schooner informs us, that the evening before sailing, a vessel arrived at Halifax from Barbadoes, with dispatches from Admiral Cochrane, the contents of which were not known. News had reached Halifax as late as the first of October from Cadiz, at which time the Patriots were successful against the French. The November Packet had not arrived from Halifax. A large expedition, of which, it is said, General Prevost is to take the command, was nearly ready for sea, but its destination not known. General Hunter is to succeed General Prevost at Halifax, during his absence. *New York paper.*

The intention of the expedition fitting out at Halifax, is probably to assist in the attack upon Martinique and Guadaloupe. It appears that advice of what was going on in that quarter, had been dispatched by express to Halifax, and if this conjecture is realised we may daily expect to hear of the troops sailing. Martinique would perhaps fall, without much resistance, as its inhabitants are generally attached to the British; and both islands lie under the temptation of preferring an open trade and the receipt of supplies, to their allegiance to France, coupled, as it must be, with the privation of foreign intercourse, during the war and our embargo.

North American.

What would be said of a farmer, whose residence was within the neighborhood of a den of wolves, if he should withhold from his workmen the use of such weapons as might in case of attack, enable them to preserve their lives; or who should leave their flocks to perish or to starve in their fold, though the surrounding fields were rich with verdure, because some trifling expence might be incurred in protecting their feeding ground, or some danger in guarding them? The answer is obvious.

POETRY.

[Our correspondent in London, among other valuable communications, has forwarded us the following elegant and pious effusion of an illustrious statesman. He assures us that it is the only copy which had appeared at the date of his letter, September 21.]—*North American.*

THE MANSION OF REST.

The following lines were written by a British statesman of celebrity, supposed to be the late hon. CHARLES J. FOX.

I TALK'D to my flattering heart,
And chid its wild wandering ways;
I charg'd it from folly to part,
And to husband the rest of its days;
I bade it no longer admire,
The meteors that Fancy had drest;
I whisper'd 'twas time to retire,
And seek for a MANSION OF REST.

A Charmer was list'ning the while,
Who caught up the tone of my lay;
"O come, then," she cried with a smile,
"And I'll shew you the place & the way:"
I follow'd the witch to her home,
And vowed to be always her guest;
"Never more," I exclaim'd, "will I roam
In search of the MANSION OF REST."

But the sweetest of moments will fly,
Not long was my fancy beguil'd,
For too soon I confessed with a sigh,
That the Syren deceiv'd while she smil'd.
Deep, deep did she stab the repose
Of my trusting and unwary breast,
And the door of each avenue close,
That led to the MANSION OF REST.

Then Friendship entic'd me to stray,
Thro' the long magic wiles of romance,
But I found that she meant to betray,
And shrunk from the Sorcerer's glance.
For Experience has taught me to know,
That the soul that reclin'd on her breast,
Might toss on the billows of woe,
And ne'er find the MANSION OF REST.

Pleasure's path I determined to try,
But Prudence I met in the way,
Conviction flash'd light from her eye,
And appear'd to illumine my day.
She cry'd—as she shew'd me a grave,
With nettles and wild flowers dress'd,
O'er which the dark Cypress did wave,
"Behold there the MANSION OF REST."

She spoke—and half vanish'd in air,
For she saw mild Religion appear,
With a smile that would banish Despair,
And dry up the penitent tear.
Doubts and fears from my bosom were driven,
And pressing the Cross to her breast,
And pointing serenely to Heaven,
She shew'd the true MANSION OF REST.

Found last Evening,

A BREAST-PIN set with Hair;

The owner may have it on giving a description, and paying the cost of this advertisement, on application to the

PRINTER.

November 29. 3t

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. LEWIS,

Has just received an elegant assortment of

MILLINERY,

Consisting of

BONNETS, Caps, Head Dresses, Turbans worked in Gold, Silver and Pearl of the latest fashions from England and France—also superb Trimings, Laces, and one hundred fine Straw Bonnets, of various shapes, with a variety of *Fancy Goods*, which will be sold on moderate terms, at her store, on King street, a few doors above the Washington Tavern.

☞ Ladies Dresses and Pelices made in the modern fashion, and materials furnished if required

November 25. d6t

St. Andrew's Society.

A Meeting of the *St. Andrew's Society* will be held at Gordon's Tavern on *Wednesday the 30th November*, 1808, being their Anniversary.

The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at 10 o'clock, A. M. to transact the business of the Society.

☞ Dinner on the table at half past three o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,

Donald Macleod, *Sec'ry.*

November 28

FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.

Joseph Janney.

October 6. 3tawtf

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,

Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,

Woollen and Cotton Goods,

Which are opening for sale.

October 19 d

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner of King and Union-streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale——

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
Liverpool coarse and fine do.
Brown SUGAR in hhds. and blls.
Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Green COFFEE in bags and blls.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Claret — TEAS *In Boxes & qr. chests* / *WINES in order for immediate use.*

Jamaica, WindwardIsland & N. England — RUM *In Hogsheads.*

Cognac BRANDY.
Holland GIN
WHISKEY in barrels
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks
Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, kegs
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt
COTTON, in bales
PLAISTER of PARIS.

Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat Flour, for family use,

November 4.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,

PRICE 37½ Cents,

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging

AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

TENDING TO SHEW

That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Just Received,

Per the Good Intent, John Baxter, master, from Boston;

306 casks Thomastown Lime,
1558 feet Merchantable Plank,
4000 Sheathing Paper,
80 reams American Writing Paper,
30 boxes Baker's No. 3 Chocolate.

APPLY TO

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have in Store,

10 pipes Holland's Gin
6 do. French Brandy
20 barrels Boston Beef
6 half barrels Mackarel
200 boxes Mould Candles
100 do. Dipt do.
50 do. Brown Soap
100 half do. do. do.
20 boxes No. 3 Chocolate
5 boxes No. 1 (for families) do.
20 pieces heavy Duck
4 chests young hyson Tea
1 bale Hops
2 cases ladies straw Bonnets
500 reams wrapping Paper

ALSO,

A general assortment Shoes.

November 22 eo2w

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Alexandria C'ty. in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brafhears.
Executors of James Russel.

November 4 eo8

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,
Alexander Moore,
Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of saidcounty letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor,
Executor of John Watts.

September 2. 3taw8w

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, October Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of PETER WISE, junior, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette*, three times a week for six weeks.

Test.
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of PETER WISE, junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of April next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1808.

Adam Lynn,
Administrator of Peter Wise, jun.

October 19. 3taw6w

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in Francea nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best riters, and particularly from the Dictionaries f the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chamband, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green*, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 d28t*

THOMAS JACOB

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE,

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,

A Coachee and two Strong Horses,

With a careful driver.

November 1. 2aw3m.

TO LET,

A large two story Brick House, pleasantly situated for a dwelling, with a spacious garden belonging to it. The rent will be very low to a punctual tenant.

Also to let on ground-rent for ever,

Several valuable building Lots, on the western extremity of the town. These Lots front on Duke-street extended, and are exempt from Corporation taxes. Terms will be made known by application to the subscriber, who requests all persons indebted to him by open account, prior to the first of April last, to call and settle the same by payment or notes, before the first day of January next, as no further time can be allowed; and any persons who have like claims against him, are desired to exhibit them for payment before that date.

Archibald M'Lean.

November 15. 1aw3t

LANDING

From Brig Eliza, Captain Gibson, from Newburyport, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

25,000 feet merchantable Lumber
30 tons Plaister Paris
170 casks Lime
5 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars
6 do. N. E. Rum
6 puncheons Jamaica do.
2 pipes Holland's Gin
8 barrels Coffee
50 kegs Salmon
30 casks sugar and coffee Cask Nails
3 Mahogany Secretaries
2 pair Card Tables
50 Dutch Gin Cases
10 barrels Shad.

☞ 1500 barrels freight will be given to one or more good vessels, for *Boston* and *Salem*.—Apply as above.

November 24. 3taw2w

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek. } 1awtf
December 9.—(15.) }

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man with a family.

For Sale or Rent,

The three story Brick House, corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets—the house is 38 feet square, with a two story kitchen, smoak and other out-houses, and adjoining on St. Asaph street a two story frame warehouse, 20 by 30 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-street and 123 feet deep on St. Asaph-street

ALSO

Several undivided LOTS to suit the purchaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Columbus streets.

LIKEWISE

About twenty acres of Land, lying on the Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from town. On the premises are a good dwelling house with necessary out-houses, and garden in a good state of culivation, the remainder meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres of Land, two and a half miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, part in wood, with two tenements thereon.

Korn and Wifemiller.

November 21. m&th

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres, situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) 1aw

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindkess, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, will take place on the first Monday in December next, at the house of John Gooding, at the old turnpike gate, in Fairfax county, for transacting the business of the company. At same time and place, an election will be held for a president, four directors and a treasurer, for the ensuing year.

JONAH THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

November 14—(15) 2awts

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied Mrs. WILSON

Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

FOR SALE,

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 21. 2aw

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		*Dollars,*	5000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes,		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
Expences including commission to the Corporation			3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 2000
1 of 200 do. do. 4000
1 of 200 do do. 6000
1 of 200 do. do. 8000
1 of 1000 do. do. 10,000
1 of 500 do. do. 12000
1 of 500 do. do. 14000
1 of 1500 do. do. 16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY'S *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Pig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18, d